

Spring Valley House  
(Halfway House)  
Dee Bennett Road  
Utica Vicinity  
La Salle County  
Illinois

HABS No. 1L-1150

HABS  
ILL,  
50-UTIC.V,  
2-

MEASURED DRAWINGS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20013

ADDENDUM  
FOLLOWS

HABS  
ILL,  
50-UTIC-V,  
2 -

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SPRING VALLEY HOUSE  
(Halfway House)

HABS No. IL-1150

Location: Dee Bennett Road, on north side of Illinois River, 2 1/2 miles east of Illinois Route 178, Utica Township, LaSalle County, Illinois.

USGS Starved Rock, Illinois, Quadrangle  
UTM Coordinates: 16.335700.4576290

Present Owner  
and Occupant: Lucille Keating

Present Use: Residence

Significance: The Spring Valley House was constructed as an early resort in the mid nineteenth century to take advantage of nearby sulphur springs. The massive limestone structure is unusual in that it was built as a hotel in a rural area when most other rural accommodations of the period were provided in simple residential structures which provided no individual guest rooms.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: circa 1851-1853. James T. Smith purchased the land on which the hotel is situated in 1851. In 1853 Smith took out a mortgage for \$10,000 for the property and "buildings thereon." Therefore, it was probably between these years that the building was erected. The building could have been at that location since 1849, however, when a canal surveyor noted "the Sulphur Springs Tavern House" on the property. This probably was a different building, though, as when Smith purchased his land in 1851 he paid only \$399, a seemingly small sum for 66.5 acres and the large hotel.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which the building stands, Section 23, Township 33, Range 2, East of the Third Principal Meridian. The search was conducted in the LaSalle County Recorder's Office.

- 1851 Deed October 1, 1851 recorded January 7, 1852  
Book 25 page 205  
66.5 acres, no mention of building  
The Illinois and Michigan Canal Trustees  
to  
James M. Smith Jr.
- 1853 Mortgage August 2, 1853, recorded April 26, 1854,  
Book 36 pages 349-351  
"\$10,000 with buildings thereon"  
Edwin A. Pierce  
to  
James M. Smith Jr.
- 1853 Deed April 17, 1854, recorded June 17, 1854,  
Book 36 page 556  
\$100,000 for property in sections 23 and 14  
James M. Smith Jr.  
to  
Francis P. Lawrence
- 1855 Deed September 28, 1855, recorded October 8, 1855  
Book 45 page 389  
Francis P. Lawrence  
to  
Charles L. Cornish
- 1856 Deed November 12, 1856, recorded December 5, 1856  
Book 51 page 229-230  
\$100,000 for "Spring Valley Property," land in  
sections 14, 15, 23  
Charles L. Cornish  
to  
Chew Snebly
- 1865 Deed January 14, 1865, filed January 17, 1865  
Book 97 page 520  
"real estate known as the Spring Valley estate"  
James T. Rogers and Chew Snebly  
to  
Oliver H. Buell
- 1902 Deed recorded March 1, 1902  
Book 407 page 230  
Martha L. Buell (sole executor of Oliver H. Buell)  
to  
Henry Zimmerman

1957      Deed recorded February 2, 1957, Document 443718  
            Book 1080 page 110  
            Clara Zimmerman  
            to  
            Maurice and Lucille Keating

4.    Original plans and construction: The original floor plans remain on the second and third floors of the building and clearly reflect its function as a hotel. The consists of the twelve original guest rooms situated around an H-shaped center hall. The third floor includes a large ballroom and six small rooms along the south wall referred to as "sasparilla" rooms. These "sasparilla" rooms vary in size from 6'-7" x 11'-10" to 9'-11" x 11'-7. Each floor also contains four original fireplaces.
5.    Alterations and additions: The first two floors of the structure have been significantly altered to meet the needs of the present owner. The ground floor has been remodeled to include a kitchen, living room, two bathrooms and three storage areas. The first floor consists of an apartment to the west of the center hallway. The east half of the first floor has been partitioned into bedrooms.

B.    Historical Context

The site of the building has been known as the Sulphur Springs since at least 1848, when "Sulphur Springs" appears in an 1848 canal survey. In 1849, a Canal Land Appraisement Record noted that the property was the location of the Sulphur Springs Tavern House, although this was probably not the large limestone structure being considered in this report. The first description of the four-story structure is from 1854 and calls the building the "Spring Valley House." John Reynolds' Sketches of the Country described the building as "four stories high, made of rock, and furnished in the very neat and elegant style. It is called the 'Spring Valley House,' wherein comfort, pleasure and good cheer, are found in abundance" (pp. 96-97).

The Spring Valley House was erected to serve as an early type of resort. John Reynolds' 1854 account noted that "Nearly opposite the 'Starved Rock,' and about midway between LaSalle and Ottawa, are the Sulphur Springs, that are becoming known and celebrated, as elegant and fashionable watering places." It is also evident from Illinois and Michigan Canal survey records that early settlers valued natural springs and noted their locations. As early as 1837 canal surveys showed "good springs" and "sulphur springs" on their maps. One survey even noted that a "camp at old Indian village" had nearby

springs, probably a reference to the Kaskaskia site. In addition, springs were valued for their medicinal qualities. Reynolds wrote that "the medicinal qualities of the water are being appreciated, and many assemble there both for relief from disease, and pleasure from ennui" (p. 97). An Ottawa Free Trader advertisement by Captain A. P. Reed, who probably managed the other hotel at the Sulphur Springs site, boasted of the "unsurpassed" mineral springs "gaining a fame for their medicinal properties."

The Spring Valley House probably catered to horse-drawn travellers, the building being situated on the "common road" from Chicago to Peru. This claim is supported by Reed's 1850 advertisement in the Free Trader for the Prairie House, which attempted to attract the horse-drawn traveller and promised good stabling. Some local historians assert that the Spring Valley House also attracted riverboat travellers since it was in close proximity to the Illinois River and had an entrance facing the river. There is no documentation to support this theory, since Peru was considered the headwater of navigation on the Illinois River, the river being navigable to Ottawa only during periods of high water. It is unlikely that this would have been a significant stop on the river. The river is also a considerable distance from the building compared to the "common road" which passes directly in front of the hotel as shown in Chapman's 1856 Sectional Map of Illinois and the 1857 New Sectional Map of the State of Illinois.

LaSalle County records indicate that the Spring Valley House was the object of numerous legal complaints during the 1850s. The deed search provided many mortgages, indentures, deeds and complaints concerning this property and gave many unfamiliar names as well. It seems apparent that during the business's early years the property was the subject of various complaints for ownership, including an 1857 case of Chew Snebly vs. Charles Cornish and an 1858 case of Morris D. Smith against the property's original owner, James T. Smith, Jr.

The best documented complaint was that of Oliver H. Buell against all the hotel's previous owners as well as the First National Bank of Ottawa and several other individuals. A document in book 158, page 283, of the LaSalle County deeds is helpful because within it the judge declared a chain of title, thus clarifying the confusing array of deeds and mortgages appearing in the record books. In reviewing Buell's case, the judge considered all previous complaints against the property and issued the chain of title which appears earlier in this report. The most interesting case the judge considered was that of Morris D. Smith against James T. Smith, in which a Grundy County decree ruled in favor of M. D. Smith. Apparently, Morris Smith's case was fraudulent, the LaSalle County judge finding that "said

purported decree was so entered upon without any authority of law whatever and was not and is not a decree or order of any court whatever." The court ordered that Smith's pretended decree was "a cloud upon the title of said complainant [Buell]...hereby adjudged inoperative and absolutely null and void." The judge dismissed all defendants except Morris D. Smith and decreed Buell "well-seized of said property."

It is difficult to ascertain the significance of so many complaints, mortgages and deeds during the early years of the hotel's operation. It appears that either the Spring Valley House was not a financial success or that the individuals operating the hotel were poor businessmen.

In considering the possible financial troubles of the Spring Valley House, it may have been due to financial speculation occurring along the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Arthur Cunynhame's A Glimpse at the Great Western Republic (1852) describes his journey down the canal on a packet boat and his stay in LaSalle. Upon his arrival, he stayed at the Hardy House, a very nice hotel whose landlord had cleared more than \$50,000 in canal contracts. The author also noted that this man's subsequent speculations led him to bankruptcy and "in a few weeks all his goods were to be placed in the possession of others. This circumstance, however, is, in the Western States, of too common a nature to even raise comment." Cunynhame also believed that the canal corridor probably appeared more prosperous than it really was. "It has every appearance of great prosperity, but I am inclined to think that this account is somewhat exaggerated" (pp. 83-84).

Yet another possibility for the hotel's troubles may have been that the business was too early for its time. An 1898 account by John Wright and Abby Ames, Mr. Eagle's U.S.A., suggests that a resort at this location and period of time "was rather early in the history of Illinois to have any such attempt as that taken seriously" (p. 23). This theory would seem plausible as the hotel's location was remote and transportation of the time was slow and uncomfortable. William Bryant's Letters of a Traveler described the accommodations of the period as wretched or sometimes not available. In addition, the stagecoaches were crowded and hot, the roads were awful, and "seemed to possess the consistency and tenacity of sticking plaster." In these conditions, it seems that travel might have been undertaken only when necessary and that a pleasure excursion to a remote resort might not have been worth the effort, even though it was located on a principal stage route. Bryant declared, "You may be certain that in returning to this place [Chicago] from Princeton I did not take the stage coach. I had no fancy for another plunge into the Illinois canal, nor for being overturned upon the prairies in one of those vehicles which seem to be set high in the air in order that they may more easily lose their balance" (pp. 260-264).

The date of the building's demise as a hotel is uncertain. In addition to the problems presented in the LaSalle County Recorder's documents, Ottawa newspapers indicate that the business experienced problems before 1860. On January 14, 1860, the Ottawa Republican Times announced that Messrs. Wright and Berry had just opened the Spring Valley House and intended to keep it in good style for the accommodation of the public, for sleighriders and others. In 1862, the Ottawa Free Trader ran two short articles concerning the hotel. On June 28 an article stated that the hotel would be operated by Drs. McKinney and Stone and that "this fine hotel- midway between LaSalle and Ottawa- is again becoming a favorite resort for pleasure seekers and excursionists. We learn that special arrangements are being made for the 4th. To excursion parties on that day there is certainly no place in this region that offers equal temptations." On July 12, the newspaper reported on the festivities held at the Spring Valley House on the Fourth of July: "There was a large picnic at Starved Rock...The Spring Valley House, lying in close proximity to several of these gatherings, seemed largely to share their attention, for...we found our friend Dr. McKinney...sweltering under a tremendous rush of business." These articles indicate that there was some attempt in 1860-1862 to revive the business of the Spring Valley House, although these attempts were probably unsuccessful, as there are no further newspaper notices pertaining to the hotel's business.

By the early 1860s, the property was being used as a farm. The 1860 LaSalle County Census shows that Chew Snebly of Utica was a farmer. The January 14, 1865, deed to O. H. Buell also indicates that the property was the Sulphur Springs Farm. Since Buell's ownership the property has been a 134.12 acre farm by Henry Zimmerman and the present owner, Lucille Keating.

One aspect of the Spring Valley House which has fascinated local historians and residents is the lore associated with the building. No documentation has been found to support the legend that Abraham Lincoln or any other famous person slept at the Spring Valley House. In reading nineteenth-century travel journals, however, it is possible to disprove some local historians' contentions that the Prince of Wales slept at the Spring Valley House or the the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, performed there.

Henry J. Morgan's The Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States (1860) presents a day-by-day chronology of the Prince's travel from Chicago to Dwight, Illinois, where he hunted for a few days and made a short sidetrip to Stewart's Grove, Illinois. During the time the Prince was in Illinois, he stayed at the Richmond House in Chicago and at a private home in Dwight. N. A. Woods' account, The Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States (1861), concurs with Morgan's journal. Woods also

includes a map which shows that the Prince of Wales' route followed a line south of the Illinois River, bypassing the area in which the Spring Valley House is located.

Charles Rosenberg's account of Jenny Lind's 1851 tour of the United States shows that she was never in northern Illinois. The 1850 Ottawa Free Trader editions make mention of Lind being in New York and in Philadelphia, but never mention that she was in the Ottawa area. The Rosenberg journal also shows that Lind's concerts attracted audiences of at least 850 people and grossed large profits as well, one concert making \$12,000. It seems unlikely that a concert of this nature would have taken place at the Spring Valley House, although one of Miss Lind's concerts did take place in a pork butcher's shed into which 800 people had crowded.

Another legend pertaining to the building is that associated with Morris D. "Jockey" Smith. Again, no documentation supports the rumors about Smith's notorious activities, including a supposed racetrack. Wright and Ames' 1898 journal tells that the Sulphur Springs Hotel was far from being a resort, but was a place for ruffians and the lawless. It is important to remember, though, that this journal is a secondhand account written forty years after the hotel's "heyday." Wright and Ames were correct in their evaluation of Smith's finances: "Proprietor Smith got into rather tortuous financial straits, and had so many mortgages attached to his possessions that he, in turn, had to vacate." Morris D. Smith did admit his insolvency in LaSalle County court records and he was the defendant in numerous complaints. Mr. Eagle's U.S.A. is also the only reference to violinist Ole Bull's as well as Adeline Patti's visit to the hotel and is perhaps the origin of these legends.

Determining the history of the Spring Valley House is difficult as John Reynolds' journal reveals that there were two hotels at the Sulphur Springs location. The Ottawa Free Trader, 1850-53, has several advertisements of A.P. Reed for the Prairie House, the Great White Sulphur Springs and Reedstown Springs. Reed's Prairie House advertisement tells of a hotel halfway between Ottawa and Peru, leading one to believe that it may be the Halfway House. However, knowing that there are two hotels in the area, one questions whether Reed might have been managing the other hotel. Reed's 1852 advertisement adds more confusion to the issue: "The subscriber formerly of the Sulphur Spring House, having taken and fitted up the well known stand at the foot of Buffalo Rock, on the Peru road, five miles west of Ottawa, will hold himself always ready to afford accommodations [sic] in a superior manner to travelers and others. Grateful to his friends for past favors- by strict attention to business hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage in the future." It is difficult to determine which hotel was named the



Sulphur Springs, as Reynolds and the Free Trader articles use the Spring Valley House. The LaSalle County deeds show that Reed owned 160 acres of property in section 14, not section 23 where the Spring Valley House is located, which makes it seem less likely that he would operate a business on property in section 23 across the road. Reed's 1853 advertisement for Reedstown Springs indicates that he had great ambitions for the Sulphur Springs area. Reed's ad offers 500 lots for sale in the "highly favorable" location at the Springs between Ottawa and Peru. The 1850 U.S. Census for LaSalle County shows that Amos P. Reed was a Tavern Keeper. In 1870s population schedule, Reed's occupation is "saloon and hotel".

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Spring Valley House is a massive, three-story raised basement limestone structure prominently situated in the midst of the former prairie (now cultivated fields). The building's limestone construction is typical of the Illinois Valley although its size is not.
2. Condition of fabric: The overall condition of the structure is sound and in good condition. The first and second floors are significantly altered and have been well maintained. The third and fourth floors have deteriorated as they have probably not been in use since the building's demise as a hotel in the mid 1860s.

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The three-story raised basement limestone structure is rectangular, dimensions being 63'-3" x 43'-5". The building is 52'-8" from ground level to the ridge of the roof.
2. Foundations: Limestone foundations are 30" thick.
3. Wall Construction: Load-bearing limestone walls. On the north and south facades there is a central pavilion which projects 6" from the facade. On the north facade, facing the road, the pavilion is ashlar, distinct from the rest of the wall. On the south facade, the pavilion is coursed rubble like the flanking walls. The central pavilion on the north is not parallel to the facade, projecting 6" on the west side with the east side

projecting only 4". A distinctive feature of the building is a prominent 8" high water table, 7'-5" above the ground.

4. Structural system: Limestone load-bearing perimeter walls, 2'-6" thick at the ground floor level and narrowing to 1'-9" thick at the third floor. Tie rods with "X" shaped anchors were added at a later date to the first, second and third floor levels.

The interior structure is difficult to determine because it is covered by finish materials. Most likely, it is wooden bearing partitions with wooden joists. None of the interior walls are thick enough to be masonry and there are no projections in the wall and ceiling finishes that might indicate heavy posts and beams. There is an east-west partition wall near the center of the ground, first and second floors that could support the joists for the first, second and third floors. If that is the case, the joists would have a span of approximately 20' to the north and south bearing walls.

Aside from the massive bearing walls, the most interesting structural features are the queen post trusses in the attic. They span the full depth of the third floor without intermediate supports, a clear span between bearing walls of 40'. The trusses allowed the ballroom, a 27'-7" x 60'-0" space, to be built without columns. The partition walls on the south side of the third floor probably provide little or no support to the roof structure because they are not located over potential bearing walls on the floors below.

5. Porches: The main porch on the first level of the north facade is a later addition, probably 1890-1900, showing Victorian influence. The porch was rebuilt in 1986. This open, hip-roofed porch is the width of the central pavilion and is one story in height. The roof is supported by spindle columns topped by a decorative spindle motif. A small, one-bay pediment is decorated with fishscale shingles. A lattice encloses the areaway between the floor of the porch and the ground. A basement entrance is located under this porch.

The rear facade also includes a porch on the first level. Also a later addition, this porch is of concrete to the water table, and is balustraded. The porch also encloses the entrance to the ground floor, providing a vestibule to the current owner's living quarters.

There are also three less significant ground-level entrances located at the northwest corner of the north facade and the south end of each side elevation. These have wood-frame gable-roofed enclosures which provide entrance vestibules to the ground floor's original doorways.

Since all five basement entrances are below ground level, the porches also provide protection from accumulated rainwater.

6. Chimneys: The four chimneys are brick and positioned at each corner of the central pavilion. The chimneys align with the exterior walls and project slightly into the interior. They rise 9'-9" from the north and south sides of the roof. The chimneys on the rear facade narrow above the roofline while the north chimneys do not.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: Classically centered front doorway has a transom window with six lights and sidelights having three lights each. The door is 7' x 3'. The door of the rear porch includes a three-light transom.
  - b. Windows: The structure has symmetrical fenestration, except on the south facade where one bay of windows is offset to align with the staircase. Windows have double-hung sash, originals being six-over-six lights. The windows on the third level now have nine-over-one-light sash. Windows at other levels and locations vary. The stone lintels measure 4'-8" x 8", the stone sills are 4'-0" x 6". The window openings are 6'-8" x 3'-0".
8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: The structure has a 5-in-12 sloped hip roof covered with shingles on the south and east slopes and standing seam metal on the north and west slopes. The roof is supported by queen post trusses. The roof was repaired after tornado damage on May 1st, 1932, the date being noted on the plaster on the third-floor south wall.
  - b. Cornice: The cornice is simple, undecorated, and painted white. The eaves are 2'-4" tall and 1'-9" wide.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Ground floor: This level originally consisted of four large rooms, with a central hallway running north-south. The kitchen was in the southwest corner and still includes the original dumbwaiter. The former bar room is in the southeast corner and still includes the original liquor cabinet. The remaining two rooms are to either side of the minor ground-floor entrance under the main front porch. Each of the four rooms had a fireplace.

The ground floor has been altered to accommodate the present owner's needs. The hallway has been divided to include the back foyer and a bathroom. The entrance under the main front porch is now used for storage. The former kitchen is now utility space and has a bathroom. The bar room has been modified to serve as a kitchen. The northeast room serves as a living room.

- b. First floor: Like the ground floor, the first floor was originally four large rooms, each 26' x 20'. The rooms to the west of the central hall were probably dining areas, the dumbwaiter serving that area. The two east rooms were probably used as parlors. Each pair of rooms was divided by massive double swing doors, 4' x 10' each. In addition, each room had a fireplace.

Alterations were made about 1963. The two east rooms were partitioned into bedrooms, the partitions being about 8' in height. The two rooms to the west of the central hall were converted into a two-bedroom apartment with floor-to-ceiling walls. This apartment also contains the only working fireplace on the first floor.

- c. Second floor: This level consists of the twelve original guest rooms. An H-shaped hallway separates four large rooms in the center of the north and south walls from eight smaller rooms running along the east and west walls. Transom lights are over the doors of the smaller rooms and the four original fireplaces remain, although they have been filled in with concrete.
- d. Third floor: The 27'-7" x 60'-0" ballroom runs the entire width of the building and has six smaller rooms paralleling it along the building's south side. There are no columns in the ballroom and only light room partitions, so it is

likely that the roof structure spans the entire third floor without intermediate supports. Each of the so-called "sasparilla" rooms includes a "twanger," which apparently served as a bell for service. "Sasparilla" room D has a ladder leading to the attic. The entry to the ballroom includes double swing doors, although only one door is functional, the other being over the staircase.

2. Stairways: The central halls include a straight staircase leading to the upper floors. This simple wooden staircase includes turned walnut banisters on square supports. The present owner has enclosed the staircase for heating efficiency, although the staircase remains open on the first floor.
3. Flooring: The floors on the altered ground and first floors are covered with modern carpeting and linoleum. The third and fourth floors have wood plank floors. Various rugs of different eras remain on the third floor.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls and ceilings on the ground and first floors have been modernized. Walls have been paneled and painted. Dropped ceilings have been installed.
5. Doorways and doors: Ground and first floor doorways are modern. The doorways of the third and fourth floors are framed with simple, plain wooden molding. The original doors are simple and four-paneled. Doors to the second floor hotel rooms have been numbered. The original doorknobs are a marble-like pattern enameled onto a metal knob.
6. Decorative Features: The original fireplaces are a simple design with pilasters and a plain architrave.
7. Heating: Each of the four chimneys has a fireplace on every level which originally provided the heat for the building. A modern furnace has been installed and heating ducts are in the first floor. The second and third floors are unheated although there are unused ducts to the east half of the second floor.
8. Lighting: Electricity has been added to the structure except for the third floor. Lighting on the ground and first floors is fluorescent or lamps. Two early twentieth century lights have been installed on the second floor.

D. Site:

1. General setting: The house faces north onto Dee Bennett Road, which is the old stage road. The surrounding area is flat farmed fields, generally corn and soybeans. The Illinois River lies to the south of the house approximately 540 feet. To the north is the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2. Outbuildings: At the southeast corner of the building is a spring house encasing a single standing pipe which brings water from a natural spring. A garden shed is located to the south of the spring house. A dog house and enclosure is located to the southwest of the house. The property also includes six agricultural buildings, a barn, a corn crib and three sheds. Beyond the barn to the southeast of the house is a horse pasture wherein lies another spring.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Primary sources:

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B. Journals:

Bryant, William Cullen. Letters of a Traveler. London, 1850.

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Rosenberg, Charles G. Jenny Lind in America. New York: Stringer and Townsend, 1851.

Woods, Nicholas A. The Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States. London, 1861.

C. Secondary Sources:

Ames, Abbie and John Wright. Mr. Eagle's America. Adkins, 1898.

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Prepared by: Dawn E. Duensing  
Historian  
National Park Service  
August 21, 1987

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of three structures in the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), a division of the National Park Service, in the summer of 1987. These canal-related structures were identified as significant by previous surveys conducted by HABS/HAER in the I & M Canal Corridor. Under the general direction of Robert Kapsch, Chief of HABS/HAER, the project was managed by historian Alison K. Hoagland and directed by architect John A. Burns, AIA. The field work was undertaken by architecture technicians Susan E. Keil (University of Houston), foreman, Ellen F. Stoner (University of Illinois), Gilbert E. Witte (University of Illinois), and historian Dawn E. Duensing (University of Northern Illinois). The drawings were edited by Frederick J. Lindstrom (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) and the data were edited by Alison K. Hoagland and John A. Burns.



Addendum to  
Spring Valley House  
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Utica vicinity  
LaSalle County  
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PHOTOGRAPH